### Ampsements and Micetings Co-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATEN.-1:30 and 8: "Romeo and Juliet." BROOKLYN ACAMMY OF MUSIC.—2: "Damon and Pythias." S: "Varginius." Firth AVESUL TREATER.—2: "London Assurance." 8: "Cymbelline." "Cymbeline."

PAES, THEATER.—2 and 8: "The Gilled Age."

UNION SOCIALE THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "Smike
WALLACK'S THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "Rosedale."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Day and Evening : Annual Exhi-HELLER'S WONDER THEATER .- 2 and S: Magical and Musical Performance. New-York Achards.—Day and Evening. Breinway Hall.—2: Concert. Mine, Essipeff.

### Buder to Aoverusemenie.

ANDARMENTS—9th Page -5th and 6th columns
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—7th Page -5th columns.
BOARF AND ROLLING - 9th Page - 2d and 34 columns.
BUSINESS CHANCES—8th Page - 2d columns.
BUSINESS NOTICES—4th Page - 1st column.
DIVIDEND NOTE AS—8th Page - 3d column.
DIVIDEND NOTE AS—8th Page - 3d column.
DEV GOODS—9th Page -3d column.
EUROPEAN AD PETITISHMENTS—6th Page—6th column.
FINANCIAL—8th Page - 3d column.
FUNNITURE 7th Page - 3d column.
HELF WANTER—9th Page—6th column.
HELF WANTER—9th Page—6th column. FURNITURE 7th Page 2d column.

BELF WANTEN-9th Page 6th column.

BOSEE, CARRIAGIS, &c.-6th Page-6th column.

BOTELS 9th Page 3d column.

ICE CREAM-7th Page 2d column.

ESTRUCTION-6th Page 5th and 6 h columnt.

LEGAL NOTICES-7th Page 2d column. MACHINERY—Sth Page—31 column.

MACHINERY—Sth Page—23 column.

MACHINERY—Sth Page—24 column.

MACHINERY—Sth Page—25 column.

MACHINERY—Sth Page—24 column: 10th Page—4th,

5th, and 5th columns

MENICAL INSTITUTIONS—6th Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—24, 34, 4th, and 5th col-

PROFOSALS - 9th Page-5th column.

PROFOSALS - 9th Page-4th column.

BROOKLYN-8th Page-4th column: Country-8th Page
-4th column; Accisos Alles - 8th Page-4th column;

TO Exchange - 8th Page-4th column.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES - 9th Page-1th mod 2d columns.

Exchange - 9th Page-2th column.

BYRCIAL NOTICES - 5th Page-6th column.

BYRCIAL NOTICES - 5th Page-6th column.

FEMALES - 9th Page-5th and 6th columns.

columns.

STRAMERS, OCHAN-7th Page-2d column.

SUMMER BOARD-9th Page-3d and 4th columns.

LEACHERS-6th Page-4th columns.

TO LET-CITY PROPERTY-8th Page-4th columns: BROOK-LYN-8th Page-4th and 5th columns: Colympsy-8th Page-3th columns: APARTMENTS AND UNIVERSIGHED ROOMS-9th Page-3d column.

When the Column of the Page-3th columns.

### Business Nonces.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN-9th Page-5th column.

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## New-Dork Daily Tribuna. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

# WITH SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-President MacMahon has prorogued the French Legislature for one month; the De Broglie Cabinet has been officially announced; great excitement continues at Paris. - The Russians have captured outworks at Ardaban, in Armenia. Kashgar has sent an envoy to England.

DOMESTIC .- The New-York Senate passed Mr Woodin's Apportionment bill, the Harlem Parada Ground bill and the Text Book bill; the Assem bly passed the Text Book bill, the Municipal Commission's amendment, and sustained the Gov ernor's veto of certain appropriations in the Supply bill. = The Governor vetoed the Omnibus bill Secretary Sherman has abandoned the idea of making a public announcement of his resumption policy.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Exacting illegal fees, neg-Hgence, extravagance, and favorely weighers were shown before the Custom Commission. - Twenty-four jurers have been selected for the Sweeny trial. - The alleged murderer of Maximilian Hermann was captared. - Abiel Fifield the defaulting Cambridge Water Register, was again arrested in Brooklyn = Gold, 107, 107, 1067g. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 93610 cents. Stocks

generally inactive, but higher, closing irregular, THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate somewhat cooler weather, with a slight chance of showers. Thermometer yesterday, 76°, 90°, 80°; at midnight, 78°.

Mr. Spinola says the Charter Commission's amendments will disfranchise him. This confirms the popular suspicion that Mr. Spinola is a vagrant.

Gov. Robinson has made a good impression on the State by his Supply bill veto. He might deepen that impression by coming down gracefully, and sending to the Senate before adjournment a nomination for Superintendent of Public Works.

Gov. Hampton has made a happy family of the South Carolina Legislature. An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Willard, has been elected unanimously, the Republicans coming to his support. At the same time, it was ordered that the State should pay interest on its debts. Progress enough for one day.

Simms, the ex-slave, has precipitated a crisis upon Attorney-General Devens by appearing in Washington as an applicant for any office he can lay his hands on. Now if Mr. Devens gives him an office, Mr. Phillips will abuse him for buying Simms off; if he doesn't give him one, Mr. Phillips will abuse him all the same-only more so. It seems to be a dilemma with one horn, and that inevitable.

Two bills of importance were passed by the Senate vesterday, that repealing the Parade Ground job, and Mr. Skinner's bill forbidding any change of a text-book in the public school for five years after its adoption. The amendments to the latter measure having been concurred in later in the day by the Assembly, the bill now goes to the Governor.

Having fulfilled his threat to appoint an ultra-Conservative Cabinet in case the Deputies censured his conduct, President MacMahon has prorogued the French Legislature for a month. This arbitrary act, which shows his unwillingness to abide by the popular will, is the failure to pass the Apportionment more votes themselves than most men aspire producing great agitation in Paris, where the Republican press strongly denounce the President's course. In trying to govern without a Parliament, MacMahon may find that he has taken a step leading to disaster and humilia-

Unquestionably yesterday was the hoffest

ing effect which usually characterizes a breeze from that quarter. The sky at times looked with the weather. Elsewhere we give statis- ment for us are slim indeed. ties showing that May 16, 17, and 18, 1877. were hofter by at least 9° or 10° than the not only to this charter but to any other incorresponding days in the past five years.

agement of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who assumes the representatives of the city districts voted the Presidency, backed by associates like Peter | against it; it was the production of country Cooper and Morris K. Jesup. We assume that members who had no interests in the metropthis means a vigorous attack upon the few re- olis and no knowledge of its wants. "It is maining difficulties in the way of completing the "perfectly clear, therefore," says he, "that line on the East side of the city. The West Side | " this bill, whether good or bad, is forced upon line has already proved a success. If completed on the East side, there can be no doubt of its being an enormous success. Mr. Field has the "and northern parts of the State, who know energy and skill to carry it through; and "least of its affairs. If local self-government every New-Yorker, who spends an uncomfort- "is more than an empty name, such legislaable hour now in making a trip which ought to "tion should not be." The obvious fallacy in be easily and leisurely accomplished in twenty | this reasoning is in the assumption that the minutes, will earnestly hope he may.

A letter in another column from a staff correspondent draws a striking picture of the bany; and hence it is unsafe to infer from the condition of the negroes in Alabama, who are well treated in the schools and the courts, and indeed everywhere but at the polls. Even Governor is quite right in saying that such leghere they seem to be in no danger of violence, but their votes are diverted or nullified altogether by all the arts in which a race of superior intelligence is proficient. On some as much as by the other, not for the benefit accounts this is to be regretted; on others, of the cities to which they apply, but for the perhaps it is not. But it is a great satisfaction to know that the black man gets a fair chance at the public schools. After a time he M. Tweed, some of them probably for cash, will know how to vote, and how to see that his vote is counted, and it will be worth both bus Charter was passed partly by the efforts easting and counting.

Mr. Ellis fully developed his theory of defense in the Third Avenue Bank case yesterday. He did not close up the bank on the receipt of the report in March, because he hoped to be able to merge several banks together under a clause in the General Savings Bank close it for fear of a panie. The first step in the process, though Mr. Ellis did not mention this, took more than two months, for the Legislature adjourned May 22, 1875, and a or modify governmental powers, have been Duncan, Sherman & Co. failed July 26. Then Mr. Ellis did nothing for more than two months more-he called it six weeks in his testimony. And then-and this Mr. Ellis was very careful to say nothing about, just as he was careful to conceal it in his annual report and his letters-the trustees of the bank actually compelled him to close it. Mr. Ellis's theory is an ingenious one, but on his own showing, the depositors in the Third Avenue and all the other banks have reason to wish that there had been a Superintendent in charge who didn't always take two months to with these bideous absurdinces! New-York do a thing.

If the Democrats of the Assembly are wise -which the Democrats of any body too seldom are-they will take up Senator Woodin's Apportionment bill, which has just passed the Senate by the aid of five Democratic votes, and give Gov. Robinson an opportunity to sign it. It is a fairer bill than usually comes of a partisan apportionment, and so fair that, as Senator Woodin showed the other day, the Assembly Republicans are, many of them, opposed to it. By demanding too much, the Democrats will probably lose this concession altogether, and, unless Gov. Robinson comes to their relief with a call for an extra seasion, they will forfeit the political advantage that would result from an increased representation in New-York and Brooklyn, and and the Winter marshes of the Dothat might have an important bearing on the brudja have not given place to their Samelection of the next United States Senator. mer dust. Yet the great Northern mass Apportionments are always partisan, but Mr. | moves downward and piles itself up along the Woodin has really improved on the average | Danube. Its batteries increase, and almost the better share than the Democrats would have key of one of her best gunboats; from Galatz probably given his side of the chamber, if the to Simnitza the heads of the Russian corps are majority had been theirs. If they don't make the best of their opportunity, they will afford ing the strength they mask. The passage of another instance of their traditional folly.

It was a pleasant augury that the Assembly drould have passed the most important of the Charter Commission's amendments on the same day that the Governor vetoed the Omnibus bill. It served as a happy reminder of the fact that New-York City is now for the first time fairly on the road to self-government, after a long and painful experience of government by outsiders. The second of these amendments will surely pass also, and the first stage of this great work may be considered as accomplished. But, in their rejoicings over this good fortune, the tax-payers and prospect of their setual operation increases. of Mukhtar Pasha's force, in the Soghanlu examination, who may be found next year all, to the real duty of the year. Every effort ganization or through the Reform associations by these amendments. The next Legislature once carried, the amendments go to the people, upon Turkey's two vulnerable sides, and purtheir fate. The people of the villages are not likely to refuse to the great cities the safeguards which they already enjoy, and the great cities, loaded down with debt and swarming with tax-eaters, will make a bold strike for freedom.

## THE GOVERNOES VETO.

The Governor has vetoed the Omnibus bill, oothing. The first reason which Gov. Robinsays that were there no other arguments ber of Senators and Assemblymen to which read the remarks of those Democratic newsthe city is entitled, it has no right papers which represent the ruling classes. It to pass laws regulating our municipal is no secret now that some of the most influthe Legislature has committed one wrong it is their houses, or even to their saloons. They said, declining to legislate on city matters. If the acteristic of them as a class, that they could even though the metropolis may have been be a duty to withhold social recognition from

least of doubtful constitutionality; and he threatening, and there seemed to be a prospect makes it clear that our chances of ever getting of a shower; perhaps the disappointment in a sensible charter from the rustic tinkers who that respect added to the general discontent usually undertake to mend our local govern-

And this brings us to the strongest objection strument framed under similar circumstances. Gov. Robinson is at pains to show, by an The Elevated Railroad passes into the man- | analysis of the vote, that a great majority of all "the people of the city against their will by "the representatives of the interior, western, Tammany members really represent the wishes of the citizens, especially the tax-paying citizens, of the districts which send them to Alvote that the charter if approved would be forced upon an unwilling people. But the islation is at variance with the principle of local self-government. Charters are made and unmade in this State by one political party quite profit of the party in power. The Republicans at Albany in 1870 sold out the city to William others for a political equivalent. The Omniof honest reformers, but largely by the votes of politicians who saw a party advantage to be gained by it; and without intending any disrespect to the Governor we can safely say tha he has killed it for political quite as much as

for any other reasons. The only way to get good government in New-York is by a change in the Constitution law then pending in the Legislature. Then which will compel the Legislature to let us when he found that he could not do this, Dun- glone. Country legislation is sending us to can, Sherman & Co. failed, and he did not destruction. The Governor shows that since the present system of Albany management was begun, twenty years ago, "over 2,300 "laws relating to the city, of which 600 make "precipitated upon the statute books . . . a mingled heap from which lawyers shrink confounded and judges turn at fault. Our "highest court has held one branch of New-"York City law utterly beyond interpretation "or construction." And under this ruinous form of legislative tyranny, while the population of the city has increased fifty per cent, the municipal debt has increased six hundred per cent! All loaded upon us by back country members who pay no share of our taxes and care nothing what becomes of us. Away must govern itself.

ANOTHER WEEK OF WAR. The smokes of so many bloody engagements nd pombardments have blown away, within the last fortaight, leaving neither dead, wounded, nor shattered walls behind them, tint we shall be suddenly surprised when the nuthentic news of a real battle reaches us at last. But a more careful study of the two fields of war, in conjunction with the season and prevalent weather there, fully explains the seeming tardiness of the Russian movements. Snow still lies on the high table-hands of Armenia and feeds the bridgeless mountain torrents; heavy and pecsistent rains have soaked the low Walfachian levels. first serious test of their metal deprived Turominously showing themselves, while concealthe Dannbe will not be prematarely attempted. It must be made in force, to accomplish its purpose, and for that reason it will probably be preceded by several feints. The indicaions are that it will take place somewhere between Silistria and Nikopolis; but the secret

will be kept until the last moment. In Armenia, the Russian advance has been greatly delayed. The right wing,-or, more probably, a separate force, acting in conjune tion with it,-is arrested at Batum, and there appears to have been an action at Ardaban, the nature of which we cannot yet accept from the reports. The center has reached Kars, perhaps passed somewhat beyond it; and the rent-payers should not forget that there is a left wing, after taking Bayazid, and marching great deal yet to do. The opposition to these to Dyadin (50 miles further, on the road to reforms is likely to grow more bitter as the Erzerum,) new seems to be hovering in the rear Members have voted for them this year, on Mountains. Considering the difficulties of the plea that it was proper to allow them to an invasion at such a season, this is go to the next Legislature for more thorough fair progress, although it does not indicate a rapid success for the campaign. The voting against them. This brings us, after Turkish resistance, as we have asserted from the first, will be very fierce and desperate should be made, either through some new or- As for the bombardment of Sukum-Kaleh, and other small Russian ports on the eastern shore already in existence, to secure the election of of the Black Sea, it was so surely to be fore-Senators and Assemblymen pledged to stand seen, that Russia made little provision to resist it. She is throwing her main strength where there ought not to be much doubt of posely disregards the minor features of the war. With the steady gravitation of the hostile forces toward each other, we already defect signs of concentration and watchfulness. The next phase will be collision.

THE PRESIDENT'S DISTPROINTMENT. If President Hayes feels disappointed and chagrined at the fact that he was not welcomed to New-York by the statesmen who and the labor of the session has gone for hold seats in the Common Council and the severe moralists who elected them, he has, we son assigns for his action is a bad one. He are obliged to confess, only himself to thank for it. He should have known better what against the bill this single one would be suf- clevated views those distinguished persons ficient-that New-York City is not fairly rep- hold with regard to the purity of elections. resented in the Legislature; while that body | He had ample warning of the reception in refuses to apportion to the city the num- store for him, or he might have had if he had affairs. This is not true. Unquestionably ential Democrats in the city-men who cast bill in accordance with the injunctions of the to influence by argument and appeal-absolutely Constitution was a great outrage; but because refused to call on the President or invite him to not therefore required to commit another by with that calm and majestic dignity so charbill is a good one it ought to be approved, not recognize the usurper. They felt it to

from the west, it brought nothing of the cool- several curious instances in which the bill is estness and frequency as they rinsed their shop under ground or in a blind alley is one self-contradictory, dangerously obscure, and at tumblers or coppered on the ace. Many of thing; that of selling the same thing, at least island, and would not so much as come to the city during the President's visit.

The motives of these patriots cannot be im- still. pugned. They acted from a high sense of duty. It was painful, of course, to the President. It must have been. But he should have considered what a shock the fine feelings of these gentlemen have received in the election of a President by fraud, and should not have expected to be welcomed by Aldermen and Councilmen and that class of statesmen. It was out of deference to the feelings of many of these that special invitations were not extended to them to meet the President at any of the private receptions given him. It was thought to be prudent not to arouse the indignation of any of them, or of the able editors who have so vigorously kept up the moral tone of the community in their newspapers, by inviting them to meet a person whose pres-We do not withence was so offensive. hold sympathy from the President under these trying circumstances; and yet we feel that the able and conscientious persons through whose untiring efforts this state of things was brought about are deserving of very high praise. It cannot be said of all of them-though we regret to observe that it has been intimated of some-that they would not know a drawing-room if they should see one. Several of the leaders in this noble movement in former years frequented drawing-rooms and had social positions. If they have given up these follies it is only because they are convinced that there is more profit in other associations, and that it is their duty to tone up the masses. In this matter they have done

As for President Hayes, we hardly know what he can do to satisfy the demands of the public sentiment represented by these reformers, unless he should resign. And still be may not think it worth while to do that even to secure the recognition of New-York Aldermen and other Democratic leaders. As matters now stand he need not expect, whenever in the future he visits New-York, to be called upon by any except those very ordinary commonplace people who never vote but once at an election. PRESIDENTS PAST, PRESENT, AND TO BE.

The American people is one of the best-natured in the world, and in nothing does it show this more than in the kind way in which it treats its ex-Presidents. While in office, it must be admitted that the Executive has not an easy time of it. If he is the evnosure of all eyes, some of them look askance at him and others with the full glare of angry disapprobation. To this he must submit while in office, but when he is once out of it, it is curious as it is pleasant that everybody should speak well of him. Gen. Graat has within a few days received ample assurance of a people's gratitude for real and remarkable serrices. His great political errors are forgotten; only his merits are remembered, and the fact that he has twice received the highest honor from the largest constituency in the world. Nor is it nov discredit to him that we respect the place water be filled more highly perhaps than we respect the man. It is well that the Presidency should be regarded with a feeling akin to reverence. We are inclined to think that this is a sentiment which will bear culture. As for ex-President Grant, we believe that when time has diminished certain disappointments which his Administration occasioned, his old popularity will return undiminished. It is the way of Americans to forgive when no mischief can come of forgiving, and to forget what it is unpleasant to re-

member. The visit of the President to the North has evoked a kindness, sympathy, and respect which ought to send him back to Washington, and to the toils of his place, induitely encourseems unnecessary to say that the better the President has become known, the more thoroughly he has been liked. While remaining in office, he no doubt anticipates much faultfinding and almost daily injustice on the part of his political opponents; but he is wise enough to know that time makes all things even, and that when he becomes an ex-President all the world will be his friends.

A President is in no danger of being deserted; an ex-President must have managed matters badly to have no friends left; it is the gentleman who wants to be President, and who caunot achieve a nomination except here and there from some lonesome newspaper, who is exposed to something very like political deathin-life. Unless a man manages to get on to the course at least, and to be voted for a little, he will soon be no longer talked about for the place, and very likely he will not be mentioned for any other place. It would be instructive if we could have a list of all the men who have been mentioned for the Presidency. during the last balf century-mentioned and nothing more, while the mere fact is well-nigh forgotten. The moral is that the friends of a President in posse should be careful to say nothing of their predilections, at least not be fore they can talk to some practical purpose. Many an able man has lost his chance of a nomination, which would have been almost equal to an election, by being pushed prematurely.

DEFINITE AND PRACTICAL PURPOSE. Two things are needed in philanthropy-an estimate of what can be done, and a comprehension of the method of deing it. In the matter of temperance, for instance, the reformer should decide how far the sale of intoxicants can be suppressed, and if they are to be sold, who are to be trusted with the sale. The enthusiast cares for none of these things. He at once determines that nobody ought to drink alcohol, and therefore that nobedy should be allowed to sell it. Frequently it is a result of this uncompromising view that everybody sells who pleases and everybody drinks who cares to and can buy. Heretofore the interests of temperance have been in the hands of total abstinence men, and those who used spirits, wine, or even beer, in the strictest moderation, were not permitted to labor for the mitigation of excess.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime. which has just been organized in this city under the presidency of Dr. Howard Crosby, proposes to do what it can for the suppression of tippling shops, and toward the enforcement of the laws relating to them. The evil which is to be attacked is a crying one; the method of mitigating it which is suggested is clearly promising. The mischief which the unlawful sale of spirits in holes and corners does in this city is incalculable. One may say this without

them refused even to go into the street to see in name, in a comparatively respectable, wellhim pass, and large numbers of them now ordered public house is quite another thing. summering on Blackwell's Island stayed on the The over-earnest temperance man says, with some heat, that he can see no difference; but, for all his blindness, there is a great difference

> The sale of liquors in this city is regulated by law. There is here no theory, save upon the part of a small minority, that liquors should not be sold at all. What is understood by the word Prohibition is here out of the question. It follows that the laws provided in behalf of regulation should be as rigidly enforced as possible; and to this work, in part, we understand that the new society will apply itself. Nobody who thinks total abstinence and prohibition the best is prevented from working according to his own light; but the new movement enlists a class of workers who have heretofore been refused participation in the cause of public sobriety. It proposes to bring to justice those who violate the laws. If new legislation shall be needed it will have something to say of its character. Altogether, we see no reason why the society should not accomplish a great deal of good.

There are still two more weeks of the exhibition

of the National Academy of Design; and the attendance is so much larger than that of former years that the amount needed to pay off the few thousand dollars of debt remaining, after the great reduction resulting from the proceeds of the Loan Exhibition, has been already received. The Academy is now wholly unincumbered, for the first time in many years, if not, indeed, in its whole course of existence. The extinguishment of its debt adds at least \$2,500 annually to its means; but a still greater increase may be expected from the awakened interest of the public in the development of American Art. No previous exhibition has shown such varied performance, such evidence of earnest endeavor, as the present, and none has been so hearlily patronized. If the artists will adjust their reciprocal grievances calmly, and in a conciliatory spirit, and unite in the determination to earn larger apport by loftier effort, they will insure both their ersonal success and that of our native Art. At the recent annual meeting, in fact, they properly began the work by restoring the free classes, and establishng a professorship of anatomy. The questions hich have arisen concerning the comparative ghts of Academicians and other exhibitors must settled by the Academy itself; but its members cust bear in mind that, the higher standard they about, the greater is their obligation to exercise impartial justice. Every lover of art will sincerely repice to hear of the Academy's prosperity. It has reached that point where it may now shape its immediate future, but not without forbearance, liberality, and unity of aim.

Gen. Sheridan telegraphs to know if Indians who are caught stealing shall be treated in the same way as larcenous Caucassians. Does he want to send them to the Legislature ?

### PERSONAL.

Mr. C. C. Harris, Chief Justice and Chanellor of Hawait, is now traveling in his native land. He as fived in Hawaii 27 years.

Miss Jefferson, the young daughter of the tor, is to be married in June to Mr. Farjeon, the novelit, who intends to visit this country in the Autumn.

Mr. Hifl of Georgia can resist gold and siler. He actually declines an offer of \$25,000 and exuses to lecture in Cincinnati, Cieveland, Chicago, and

Cov. Hendricks has lost, says a correspondat of the Troy Times, \$65,000 in a Western gold mine ad may be under the necessity of sending more good

Mr. Willard Carpenter has at last broken grand for his library and art gallery, the architects' plan having been approved. The first building will cost about \$50,000.

Secretary McCrary, Gen. Sherman, and other army officers will visit Fort Adams, Newbort, to-morrow, and inspect the troops and post. A full-dress parade will talle place in honor of the visit.

Mr. W. D. Howells spent his youth in a sectic-looking home in Ohio. It is a one-story building t in a thicket of gooscherry bushes, rosebushes, and rambles, and a small grove of wild, untrimmed trees.

Capt. A. E. Lee, late Private Secretary to the President, has been in town for a day or two as the great of Mg. Ellwood E. Thorne. He sails in the City of Breamend to-day for his new post of duty at Frankfort-on-the Main.

There is a piquant report to the effect that filer carefully reading his obitinaries, Mr. A. H. Stephens has declared that from them he has learned or moldents a his life and traits of character of which hitherto he ad been profoundly ignorant.

Prof. Alex. Agassiz will be the umpire for the Harvard-Yalo race. On the occasion of the first college race ever rowed at Springfield (July 21, 1855) be miled bow our on the Harvard "Y. Y.," which was "the rst college boat steered by a traveler instead of a cox-

M. Massenet, the composer of the new opera, Le Rot de Lahore," is about 35 years old and an exceedngly modest and sensitive person. He began to study at e Paris Conservatoire when he was 10 years old, and han he was 17 he took the first-plantst prize. He has so studied under Ambrotse Thomas. M. Hyacinthe Loyson is living very quietly

n Paris, Madame Loyson is teaching young girls, and heir household is very simply and economically aranged. Figure says that the first thing that strik, some in his hely is the persistence with which her black eyes tix hence we upon those to whom she speaks.

S. Oku, J. Okada, and S. Hasegowa, the hree Japanese Commissioners traveling in this country, may bought in the West and South quantities of fine erses, carrie, and sheep for experiation to Japan. Mr Oknda says that nearly all the young Japanese belonging to noble and rich families, now, as a matter of course, learn English, Garman, and French.

Chief-Justice Madison E. Hollister of Idaho Cerritory is in Talbot County, Maryland, with the intenon of purchasing a permanent home. Judge Hollister is a pative of this State, and was for 11 years Judge o the IXth Judicial District of Illinois. He then went to Buenos Ayrea as United States Consul, remaining there out three years. In 1871, about two years after his eturn home, he was, without solicitation, appointed Associate Justice of the United States Territorial Court of Idano, and was soon afterward made Chief-Justice. Dr. Howard Crosby, writing in The Christian

Julion, entreats his follows to go a walking. He says: Our country within 100 miles or so of New-York City ffers picturesque regions for such a summer foot-excurthrough Sullivan and Delaware counties, where the bears are. Or strike southward from Port Jervis and only in Pennsylvania, a county described by the late Mr. Greeley as distinguished for rattlesnakes, bad whissy, and Democrats. Explore the Catskill region-a world of L veilness; starting from Saugerties and so up the Platierskill Clove, or from Catskill Landing and s the Farterskill Clove. The railread traveler is an ignorance. He learns as much geography at night in the siceping car as he does by day. The walker learns for people as well as the topography, and comes from his journey a wiser as well as a healthier man." Mr. D. D. Home says in his new book that

he once knew an old lady who before dining invariably seated herself at a small table and commenced to tip it. The table was supposed to stand as representative for the spirit of her deceased husband. When the tipping was fairly started, interrogatories began. Charles, may I cat fish to-day i" The table would execute affirmative motions. "Thank you, dear Charles. I thought I might, for I felt a strong desire to have fish for dinner." At times the response was in the negative. Then came something like the following: "Ah, I thought so, Charles! I felt one of my chills coming on, and fish is bad for me when I have my chills." "I and ush is bad for hie when an instance where the answer was not in ful unison with her own wishes. This demission extended itself to every action of her life; and I had to proceed with great caution in attempting to convince her that the 'dear Charles' of the table was shapiy a fantasy due to unconscious muscular exercion napiy a fautasy due to und

Veggis, the favorite barber of the Vicerov of Egypt, is dead. It was said of this important personage that he "had the Evil Eye," and though he learned courage the development of the resources and promotion of the following the vice-regal chambers Ismail called our to him: "Stop on the landing of the state which great earn- will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South, and will tend to awaken a national feeling in the South and the order was not reversed till the Viceroy. treat the matter as a joke, the consequences of this

had gone out for his usual airing. This order was repeated every morning for two years, and Veggis had to submit. At the end of that time, however, the Viceroy said to him one morning, "You may go right home for the future, after you have finished your work." Seeing his master in a good humor, the barber ventured to ask the reason of this long and weary command. "I will the reason of this long and weary command. "I will tell you," said Ismail. "The fact is, I was informed you had the Evil Eya. To prove this I tried an experiment which has succeeded perfectly, and I see that my in-formants were right. You be witched my staircases, and every one of my enemies who has come up those stairs has since died. It's all over now, and I am much obliged to you." Veggis was an antiquary. He was said to be the owner of the famous copper globe made for the der the Great, that this distinguished warror might learn geography.

Mr. Frederick Leighton, the distinguished English artist, is a man of charming manner. In conversation he is always interesting, often brilliant; the most delightful of companions, the most genial of hosts, and the firmest of friends. For a brother artist Frederick Leighton has never an unkind word, and for his art nothing but single-hearted and unselfish devotion. As he comes forward to greet you on the threshold of his studio, you notice that silver threads are beginning to show among the soft brown that fringes his lips and curls crisply about his temples. But the old light flashes from his deep-gray eyes; the broad white foreliead is unwrinkled; the chiseling of the face firm and unaltered; about the mouth a smile flickers, in which is a strange mingling of girl-like sweetness and manly power; the stalwart shoulders are unbent, and the activity of youth is in every supple movement of the well-formed limbs On all subjects he talks with delightful animation, and his extensive reading and refined enture are a signal refutation of the charge which is sometimes made upon the literary acquirements and intellectual fastes of artists. One cannot, it is true, have inchised classics in Frankfort, studied are at the Royal Academy of Berin Frankfort, studied are at the Royal Academy of Berdin and in Rome, have been the constant companion of such men as Ary Scheffer and Robert Heavy in Paris, exchanged thoughts with the greatest artists and literary men of Brussels and London, and lived in the est circles everywhere, without acquiring a vast amount of knowledge; but more than this, Mr. Leighton is an accomplished linguist, and familiar with the finest works of German, French, and Italian authors, the heartness of which have not been diluted by translation. He is a musician too.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 18 .- Lady Dufferin will return to town to-morrow from Montreal, and Lord Duf-ferin next Tuesday from Philadelphia.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

The Andy Johnson comparison has been given up as a hopeness job. One by one the roses fade. The navy-yards

vill no longer act as props of weak-backed statesmen badly in need of votes. Gov. Chamberlain indorses the President's

Southern policy, and this is a sort of reaction which the malcontents did not prophesy. The heated political term in New-Jersey got

uch a start of the Almanae this year that the le Democratic statesmen of that Commonwealth took of their Winter flannel a month ahead of time. So the Republican party isn't dead after all,

The same Democratic editor who killed it last week now

says it has only been staggered, but that one more blow will do the business for it. This is a grateful respite. Massachusetts is delirious with joy over the adjournment of its long parliament; and now that our own exemplary Legislature has passed the Charter Commission's amendment, if it would only coze out of Albany for good !

Congressman Blackburn of Kentucky ancounces himself as a candidate for Speaker. He was in favor of making Mr. Tilden President by flifbustering and this record seems to be his chief qualification for the position. The danger of his election is not imminent.

Mr. Yuengling says that he would give \$20,000 if he hadn't played Rex in our highly spectacular carnival, and several statesmen would give a good deal if they hadn't been swindled into masquerading in the modey caravan which is trying to pass itself off for an

The Iowa squall is subsiding. It is admitted now by the anti-Hayes Republicans that no attempt will be made in the State Convention to disapprove of the President's policy. The anxious Democrats who have been waiting in joyful expectation of a fight must seek enjoyment elsewhere.

Secretary Gorham of California has changed his mind. He is no longer anxious for the Republican Convention of his State to consure the President. He has found out that Mr. Gorham was about the only Repub-lican in the State who "disapproved," and he is now de-sirous only for harmony in the party.

Every time the new rum bell-punch tallies a drink, and credits the State of Virginia with two cents and a half, some of her loyal sons shoot a United States evenue officer who is trying to collect the whisky tax for the General Government. Gov. Kemper will do wel to remind himself that a very small supply of Home Rule and State Rights of this sort will go a good way.

The first election in South Carolina since Gov. Hampton came into power has just been held in Entrield County. Last Fall the county elected two Resublican members to the Legislature and gave Chamberlain about 600 majority. The Democrats have now carried the county by 1,200 majority and sent two members

to the Legislature in place of the two Republicans, who refused to say they were sorry, and thus were shut out of the Democratic Legislature. Every few days there is a report of some Christianey, and into which he is seductively invited to enter and remain for life or good behavior. But the Senator is deaf as an adder to the voice of such charmrs, and has evidently made up his mind to endure the trials of his present position with Christian resigna

tion. And yet this does'nt seem quite cordial to the Hon. Mr. James Owens, United States Weigher of Customs, is without doubt a conscientious man, for he says so himself, and he ought to know; but he is evidently surrounded by depraved comrades. And it does appear from the testimony yesterday that conscientions eighers, who receive \$2,500 per annum for services which they do not render, and who make oath every month when they draw their pay that they have faithfully rendered service and have absorbed no perquisites, do nevertheless manage to secrete some divvice about their persons. It lo ks as if it would be divvice about their persons. It is as as if it would be unpleasant for the weighers, at least to have the "force remains and now penetrate into the recesses of the campies Penetrate and carry a bull's-eye lantern with

The noble "unrecognizer" is having a warm time of it. He not only loses a good deal of champagne and lobster salad, but he gets his ears pulled by everybody, his friends even taking a hand. The Unicago Times, a quondam Tilden organ of the most violent type, says of the persons who declined to attend the Chamber of Commerce barquet: "The behavior of those incorrigible relies of the silurian party was ridiculous and contemptible. They simply made conspicuous asses of themselves. Of all the ways in which the ecclesiastical demagogues of the most irrational party idolatry show themselves jacka-ses, the refusal to recognize what is, and which cannot be made what it is not, is the most sills and contemptible." There is a tonen of unkindness in this, but it has a flavor of truth withal.

One of the fruits of the new Southern policy is a better state of feeling between the Southern whites and the Northern mission aries to the colored people. The wife of a missionary writes from Alabama to a friend, who prints her letter in The Oberlin News: "About three eeks ago we all went to attend a State Conference, Sabbath-school Convention, and Theological Institute at Marion, our old place, you know, the three lasting a week It was a meeting of wonderful interest, and for the first time in our seven years' experience in the South the white people met us cordially, attended our meetings, and opened their homes to us, inviting to dinner and to ten, and even to spend the night. I tell you George and I felt like 'a cat in a strange garret,' spending the night in Southern families, and receiving the most cordial treatment in a place where we were once in so much danger of being Ku-Kluxed. Such sympathy as they danger of being Ku-Kikkel. Such sympathy as they expressed! Such apologies as they made for the way we were treated when we first went to Marion, putting it all on political grounds; such readiness as they fell to do everything they could for us; and they were not ashared to have it known that they had been misunderstood and we had been misunderstood, but whatever shackles had ever bound them should now be thrown off."

The President talks freely about his policy and gives the best of reasons for adopting it. According to a correspondent of The Philadelphia Times he said to a visitor recently that he was not surprised at the Republican opposition to his course, as he had expected even more than had been shown. Had he been a private citizen he would probably have been inclined to oppose it himself, but when he became President he reflected upon the subject, and having made up his mind that it was his duty to endeavor to restore peace and harmony throughout the land and protect the rights and liberties of the whole people, he adopted that course which he believes will best secure these objects, and he in:ends to stand firm in the execution of his purpose. In addition to his policy of non-intervention, he would recommend that the test oath administered to members of Congress be abolished as a useless and irritating teminder of an unfortunate period in the nation's history. He would encourage the development of the resources and promotion